

Mount Vernon Signal.

VOLUME XII.

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NUMBER 40.

THIRTEEN HOURS.

Fierce Battle Between Marines,
Spanish Guerrillas and Regu-
lars at Guantanamo.

ENGAGEMENT ALMOST CONTINUOUS.

It Commenced at Three O'Clock Satur-
day Afternoon and Ended at Six
O'Clock Sunday Morning.

Four of Our Men Killed and One Wounded
—Advance Picket Unaccounted For
—Spanish Loss Unknown, But
It Was Probably Large.

ON BOARD THE DISPATCH BOAT DAUNT-
LESS, OFF GUANTANAMO, Sunday, June
13, via MOLE ST. NICHOLAS, Hayti,
June 13.—Lieut. Col. R. W. Hunting-
ton's battalion of Marines, which landed
from the transport Panther on Friday
and encamped on the hill guarding the
abandoned cable station at the en-
trance to the outer harbor of Guana-
tanamo, has been engaged in beating
off a bush attack by Spanish guerrillas
and regulars since 3 o'clock Saturday
afternoon. The fighting was almost
continuous for 13 hours until 6 o'clock
Sunday morning, when reinforcements
were landed from the Marblehead.

Four of our men were killed and one
wounded. The advance pickets un-
accounted for. Among the killed is As-
sistant Surgeon John Blair Gibbs, son
of Maj. Gibbs, of the regular army,
who fell in the Custer massacre. His
home was at Richmond, Va., but he
has been practicing in New York and
he entered the service since the war
began. He was a very popular officer.
The others killed are Serg. Charles H.
Smith, of Smallwood; Private William
Dunphy, of Gloucester, Mass., and
Private James McColgan, of Stoneham,
Mass.

Private Glass was accidentally
wounded in the head.

The Spanish loss is unknown, but it
was probably considerable. The
splashes of blood found at daylight at
the position the Spaniards occupied in-
dicate fatalities, but their comrades
carried off the killed and wounded.

The engagement began with desul-
tory firing at the pickets 1,000 yards
inland from the camp. Captain Spier's
company was doing guard duty and
was driven in, finally rallying on the
camp and repulsing the enemy at 5
o'clock. The bodies of privates Mc-
Colgan and Dunphy were found, both
shot in the head. The large cavities
caused by the bullets, which inside a
range of 500 yards have a rotary mo-
tion, indicate that the victims were
killed at close range.

The bodies were stripped of shoes,
hats and cartridge belts, and horribly
mutilated with machetes.

When they were brought in the
whole battalion formed three sides of
a hollow square about the camp on the
hill top. Below in the bay were the
war ships at anchor. Inland from the
hill camp is a deep ravine and beyond
this are high hills. The adjacent coun-
try is heavy with a thicket growth.
The sky was blanketed with clouds,
and when the sun set a gale was blowing
seaward. Night fell, thick and im-
penetrable.

The Spanish squads concealed in the
chapparel cover had the advantage, the
Americans on the ridge furnishing fine
targets against the sky and the white
tents. The Spaniards fought from
cover till midnight, discoverable only
by flashes at which the marines fired
volleys. The repeaters sounded like
crackers in a barrel.

The Marblehead launch, a Colt ma-
chine gun in her bow, pushed up the
bay enfilading the Spaniards, and it is
thought that some were killed. The
marines trailed much blood to the wa-
ter's edge and there lost it. Sharks are
numerous in the vicinity.

The ships threw their search lights
ashore, the powerful electric eyes
sweeping the deep tropic foliage and
disclosing occasionally skulking par-
ties of Spaniards. It all resembled a
transformation scene at the harbor.

Each discovery of the enemy was
greeted by the cracks of carbine fire
along the edge of the camp ridge or by
the long roll of the launch's machine
guns, searching the thickets with a
leadens stream.

Shortly after midnight came the
main attack. The Spaniards made a
gallant charge up the southwest slope,
but were met by repeated volleys from
the main body and broke before they
were one-third of the way up the hill;
but they came so close that at points
there was almost a hand to hand strug-
gle. The officers used their re-
volvers. Three Spaniards got through
the open formation to the edge
of the camp. Col. Jose Campin, the
Cuban guide, discharged his revol-

ver, and they, turning and finding
themselves without support, ran helter
skelter down the reverse side of the
hill. It was during this assault that
Assistant Surgeon Gibbs was killed. He
was shot in the head in front of his
own tent, the farthest point of attack.
He fell into the arms of Private
Sullivan and both dropped. A second
bullet threw dust in their
faces. Surgeon Gibbs lived ten min-
utes, but did not regain consciousness.

The surgeons of the hospital corps
then removed their quarters to the
trenches about the old Spanish stock-
ade north of the camp. The attacks
were continued at intervals through-
out the rest of the night, with firing
from small squads in various direc-
tions.

Toward morning the fire slackened.
Dawn is the favorite time for attack,
and, as the east paled, the marines
lying on their guns were aroused.
Some were actually asleep, as they had
no rest for 48 hours and tired nature
could no longer stand the strain. But
no attack came.

Three new 12-pound field guns,
which could not be used during the
night for fear of hitting our own men,
shelled several squads of Spaniards
after daylight. They dove into the
bushes like prairie dogs into burrows
as the shells broke over them in the
gray dawn. As the correspond-
ent talked with Maj. Cockrell, who
was in charge of the out-
posts, word came of the finding of
the body of Sergt. Smith. He was re-
ported as having been killed at five
o'clock on the previous day, but it ap-
pears that he had been seen alive at
ten o'clock in the evening. When and
how he was killed no one knows at
this writing. Neither had the men
been mustered nor had the outposts of
Lieut. Neville and Shaw been relieved.

Lieut. Col. Huntington and Maj.
Cockrell gave high praise to the nerve
and steadiness of officers and men, es-
pecially the young ones, as the en-
gagement was a baptism of fire for a
large majority. The men were in
darkness and in a strange land, but
they stood to their posts with courage
and fortitude and there was no symp-
tom of panic.

The marines, though very much ex-
hausted, were eager for more fighting,
promising to inflict heavy punishment.
They complimented the daring of the
Spaniards with characteristic camp
profanity.

Sunday the amplest precautions were
taken and as the Dauntless left rein-
forcements were landing from the
Marblehead. A stormy time was ex-
pected.

Estimates vary as to the attacking
force, some say 300 and the figures run
as high as 1,000. Col. Campina, the
Cuban guide, said the Spaniards were
mostly irregulars, but the reports of
the discharge of Mauser rifles would
indicate that they were regulars, as
most of the guerrillas carry Remingtons.
The Cuban guerrillas, as a rule,
have more dash and courage than the
regulars.

The new campaign uniforms prove
satisfactory and are almost invisible
at a distance of 200 yards. The Lee
guns caused several accidents in draw-
ing cartridges. Corporal Glass shat-
tered his hand.

Despite the loss of the men, which is
keenly regretted, the marines rejoice
that they have been engaged in their
first fight on Cuban soil. They sailed
from New York the day war was de-
clared and expected to land within a
week at Havana. Since then, until
landed on the shore of Guantanamo
bay, they had been cooped up on the
Panther and they had begun to fear
that the troops would beat them after
all.

In controlling the outer harbor of
Guantanamo, where Lieut. Col. Hun-
tington's battalion of marines landed
on Friday, R. Adm. Sampson secures
possession of the Cuban terminus of
the French cable to Hayti. The ap-
paratus in the office at the harbor
mouth was wrecked by a shell but
the cable steamer Adria has instru-
ments and operators aboard and di-
rect communication with Washing-
ton will soon be established. The dis-
tance overland to Santiago around the
bay is about sixty miles and the roads
have been rendered impassable by the
Cubans under Pedro Perez. The first
division of the Cuban army claims to
have 4,000 men, but these figures
are probably over estimated. The
Cubans believe that there are
about 3,500 soldiers in the vicini-
ty of Calmanera, which lies
at the entrance to the inner harbor.

Guantanamo City is inland about 15
miles. The two harbors are connected
by a narrow channel. It is the outer
harbor which Adm. Sampson now
holds with the Marblehead, the Yose-
mite and the Vixen, and with a bat-
talion of marines on the crest of a blunt
topped eminence commanding the
entrance on the western side. In the
inner harbor are two small Spanish
gunboats and at Calmanera there is a
battery.

An expedition of three steam
launches, officered by Lieut. Norman,
Ensign Eusti, son of Mr. James D.
Eusti, former United States ambas-
sador to France, and Cadet G. Van Or-
den, under the general command of
Lieut. Anderson, of the cruiser Mar-
blehead, Saturday night, dragged for
mines, but found none. Lieut. Ander-
son, who distinguished himself at
Cienfuegos, pulled a dingy within 50
yards of the fort without being discov-
ered. He found the fort to consist of
masonry, with three guns mounted
seaward.

Judging from the panic in which the
Spaniards fled from the village at
Fisherman's Point, they will scatter
at the first approach. They left at
Fisherman's Point three antiquated
Howitzers, several cases of ammu-
nition, shell and canister, some Mauser
rifles and a regimental flag of the In-
fanteria Del Principe No. 3.

Every precaution has been taken to
guard the men from disease. All huts
in the locality have been razed, large
casks of Spanish wine have been
smashed, two wells have been boarded
up and all the drinking water used is
supplied from the fleet. The marines
are well equipped for the campaign.
The camp will probably be named
Camp McCalla, after the commander
of the Marblehead, who is indefatiga-
ble and has not removed his clothing
since the bombardment.

Sunday morning the British steamer
Newfoundland, of Montreal, with a
general cargo from Halifax, steamed
into the harbor. Her commander was
greatly surprised at the presence of
the Americans, but he retained enough
composure to dip his flag three
times and then started to put about.
A shot across the bows from the Mar-
blehead stopped him and the vessel
was boarded, her papers showing that
she was bound for Jamaica. The cap-
tain explained that he had put in to
see if he could get a return cargo of
sugar. He was informed that he
could not and was then allowed to
proceed.



GEN. WILLIAM R. SHAFER.
(In Command of the Army Expedition to
Santiago de Cuba.)

DESTRUCTIVE FLAMES.

Case's Immense Power House, Detroit,
Mich., a Total Loss—Five Fire-
men Badly Burned.

DETROIT, Mich., June 13.—G. F. Case's
immense power building on Congress
street, west, was discovered on fire at
3 o'clock Saturday morning. The
building was a very large seven-story
structure, occupied by many light
manufacturing concerns. It was com-
pleted a year ago on the site formerly
occupied by a large livery stable, which
had burned, causing the death of five
men. The power building is already a
total loss.

A four-story annex to the Buil office
building facing on Congress street
west was set afire on top by falling of
burning debris from the Case building.
The annex was badly gutted. Part of
spire of St. Paul's Episcopal church
was burned. Two firemen were badly
burned and three were injured by fall-
ing walls.

Several incipient blazes started in
the Wayne county bank building and
other office structures in the vicinity
and numerous awnings and other in-
flammable materials were consumed.
Several little fires caught in the 11-
story Union Trust building, which
was directly to leeward of the
burning power building but fur-
ther serious spread of flames was check-
ed. An old two-story wooden struc-
ture west of the Case building was
crushed by a portion of the tottering
wall falling upon it. The front walls
of the Case building leaned outward
menacingly and finally fell in the
street, portions at a time. Nothing of
the Case building was saved.

The Case building was valued at \$900,000.
It was insured for \$600,000. The
contents are roughly estimated at
\$100,000, but may reach above that
amount.

A Washington dispatch says that the
Monadnock has been ordered to go to
Hawaii with a transport carrying a
large number of marines, raise the
American flag there and establish a
base of supplies.

BOUND FOR CUBA.

Over Fifteen Thousand Blue Coats Sailed
From Key West Under Command
of Gen. Shafter.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—It was for-
mally announced at the war depart-
ment Monday morning that the first
military expedition had left Key West
at daylight Monday, bound for Santi-
ago. All day Sunday there was a live-
ly conference between the officials of
the navy and war departments, and
after an all-day session the war board
completed its plans for conveying
the troop transports. Maj. Gen.
Shafter, who commands this expedi-
tion, has with him a force of 773 officers
and 14,564 enlisted men. The United
States regular troops make up the
greater part of the force there being
but three volunteer organizations on
the ships. These are the 1st New
York infantry volunteers, the 2d Massa-
chusetts infantry volunteers and two
dismounted squadrons of four troops
each from the 1st United States volun-
teer cavalry, the regiment which
Col. Wood commands and of which
Theodore Roosevelt is the lieutenant
colonel.

Whether either of these officers is
with the two squadrons named is not
yet known at the war department. It
was difficult to prevail upon the
mounted riflemen to leave their mounts
behind, but this was a matter of neces-
sity, it is said, owing to the lack of
accommodations for the horses on
shipboard.

The best that the department could
do at this time in the way of supply-
ing the cavalry contingent for the ex-
pedition was to include among the
troops one squadron of the 2d United
States cavalry fully mounted with nine
officers and 250 enlisted men. The full
list of the troops that make up this
expedition as reported to the war
department by Gen. Shafter, is as fol-
lows:

Infantry regiments—6th, 16th,
1st New York volunteers, 10th, 21st,
2nd, 13th, 9th, 24th, 8th, 23rd, Massa-
chusetts volunteers, 1st, 25th, 13th, 7th,
17th, 1st New Hampshire volunteers,
1st and 10th regiments.

Cavalry—Two dismounted squadrons
of four troops each from the 3d, 6th,
9th, 1st and 10th cavalry and two dis-
mounted squadrons of four troops
each from the 1st United States volun-
teer cavalry. Total dismounted cav-
alry, 159 officers, 3,875 enlisted men;
mounted cavalry, one squadron of the
2d, nine officers and 250 enlisted men.

Artillery—Light batteries E and K,
1st artillery A and F, 2d artillery, 14
officers and 323 enlisted men. Batter-
ies G and H, 4th artillery, siege, 4 offi-
cers and 132 enlisted men.

Engineers—Companies C and E, 9
officers, 200 enlisted men.
Signal Corps—One detachment, 2 offi-
cers and 45 enlisted men.

Hospital detachments are included
in the foregoing figures.

The staff corps numbers 13 officers.

The grand total of the expedition is
773 officers and 14,564 enlisted men.

Gen. Shafter in his report indicates
the great obstacle that had to be over-
come in order to embark his force at
Port Tampa, and it is not likely, if his
recommendation carries weight, that
the effort will be made to again em-
bark so large a number of troops from
this port without considerably enlarg-
ing the shipping facilities.

THE BILL SIGNED.

The President Attaches His Name to the
War Revenue Bill and It is Now
a Law of the Land.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The war re-
venue bill was brought to the white
house by a house messenger at 2:45
Monday and was signed by the presi-
dent at 3:01, and it is now a law.
Immediately upon receipt of infor-
mation from the white house that the
war revenue bill had been signed by the
president, Secretary Gage issued the
a circular, explaining to the public the
proposed bond issue.

Gen. Pando's Army Corps.

LONDON, June 14.—The Madrid cor-
respondent of the Standard says: The
army corps under Gen. Pando, in east-
ern Cuba, is composed of four divi-
sions, under Gens. Linares, Luque, Al-
daz and March, stationed respectively
at Santiago, Holguin, Manzanilla and
Puerto Principe. Gen. Linares has
8,000 men who, with the 2,500 under
Aim. Cervera, are considered by the
government sufficient to repel in-
vasion.

A Boom in the Tea Market.

NEW YORK, June 14.—The duty of 10
cents a pound on all imports of tea un-
der the war revenue bill, has caused a
boom in the tea market and prices
have advanced very rapidly during the
last week. The improvement in some
grades has been as much as seven cents
a pound, while an average gain in
values has been about six cents from
the last auction sale, which was held a
week ago last Thursday.

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as Executor, Administrator, Trustee or Receiver, as an individual.

Condition of the Farmers Bank and Trust Co., Stan-
ford, Kentucky, December 31, 1906.

RESOURCES:	LIABILITIES:
Notes and Bills.....\$202,615.21	Capital Stock.....\$200,000.00
Other Stocks and Bonds.....1,068.82	Surplus Fund.....\$23,100.00
Overdrafts.....4,202.41	
Due from Banks.....46,239.96	Individual Deposits.....
Banking House and Fixtures.....6,400.00	Due to Banks.....
Cash.....25,504.39	
\$387,045.90	

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